FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Sub-Saharan Africa

Vol VIII No 60

28 March 1978

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Hararge Administrator Assesses War Damage B 1 1/A5
Reconstruction Efforts by Special Task Forces Reported B 1 1/A5
Further Report on 25 March Foreign Ministry Statement B 2 1/A6
UK's Anti-Ethiopia Policy Scored by Addis Ababa B 3 1/A7
[ETHIOPIAN HERALD]
Officials Attend Nationalities Seminar in Harar B 4 1/A8
Eight Dissidents, Government Officer Die in Gun Battle B 5 1/A9
EPRP Assassination Squad Commander Arrested B 5 1/A9

KENYA

Waiyaki Receives Soviet Ambassador for Talks B 5 1/A9

SOMALIA

SALF Claims 45 Enemy Soldiers Killed in Bale B 6 1/A10
Vice President Lectures on Horn Situation B 6 1/A10
'Huge Leap' in Somali Cost of Living Reported B 6 1/A10
UN Namibia Council Calls for Action Against S. Africa B 7 1/A11
Justice Minister Receives Message From Amnesty International B 7 1/A11

TANZANIA

Ambassador Young's Praise of Frontline Summit Reported B 8 1/A12
Nyerere, Young Discuss Communique B 8 1/A12
Paper Comments on UK 'Equivocation' on Rhodesia B 8 1/A12
[DAILY NEWS]

UGANDA

Obote Claims Anti-Amin Rebellion Building in Uganda B 9 1/A13
[Oslo AFTERPOSTEN 17 Mar]

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Statement Released on Chadian Reconciliation Talks C 1 1/B1

ZAIRE

Belgium Reports 66 Arrested in Zaire Disturbances C 1 1/B1
Rebel Discusses Country's Political Situation [Budapest] C 2 1/B2

WEST AFRICA

NIGERIA

Frontline Officials To Meet Carter in Lagos D 1 1/B4
Nigeria Notes Need for OAU To Aid Frontline States D 1 1/B4

TOGO

Presidents of Mauritania, Togo Hold Talks in Lome D 2 1/B5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Secret Fund Raised To Back UNITA Forces in Angola E 1 1/B6
Defense Ministry Announces Clash With Zairian Troops E 1 1/B6

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Reports Frontline Summit Criticism of U.S., UK E 2 1/B7

SOUTH AFRICA

Namibian Tribal Leader Assassinated in Windhoek E 2 1/B7
Army Enters Katatura E 3 1/B8
R. Botha Laments Assassination E 3 1/B8

APR 1 4 1978

J 4m856-8-9

Pr Ex 7.10: FBIS-SSA-78-60

Center

FBIS-SSA-78-60
Tuesday
28 March 1978
Vol VIII No 60

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

23

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

ETHIOPIA

HARARGE ADMINISTRATOR ASSESSES WAR DAMAGE

LD272045Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Commander Lemma Gutema, chief administrator of the Hararge administrative region, has disclosed that there was an estimated 1 billion birr worth of property destroyed in the region as a result of the aggression committed by the forces of the reactionary Mogadiscio government. This is what the administrator told journalists from socialist countries and local journalists earlier this week.

He said that although the Somali aggression has been halted, a new war of reconstruction, resettlement and rehabilitation of people displaced by the war has begun. The administrator announced that an exact assessment of the destruction caused in human life and property will be carried out later following a thorough study. He said most of the smaller towns were razed to the ground and expressed the hope that all the people of Ethiopia will help to reconstruct these towns.

The administrator said that about 5,000 displaced persons from (Fedis), Kambolcha, (Gursum) and Jijiga have been resettled and rehabilitated. He said that most of the farmers associations in the Hararge Region have been dissolved during the last 8 months as a result of the aggression and that the farmers' property and livestock have been destroyed and looted. He said that most of the farmers have fled to the bush and their crops plundered by the enemy soldiers. He stressed that immediate resettlement of the farmers is a priority because if it is not done the forthcoming harvest will be threatened and this will lead to famine. He said he hoped friendly countries will assist the government in resettling and rehabilitating the displaced persons and in the reconstruction process.

The administrator said that over 1 million persons were displaced as a result of the war and that 70 percent of Hararge Region was affected.

Commander Lemma said that a new development project that will benefit all nationalities is being planned. He said the Gode development projects and others will continue to be operated to the benefit of the people of Ogaden. The aim of all this is to settle the nomads, and cottage industries will be established in Ogaden.

He noted that 21 bridges were dynamited on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway and that 12 bridges between Mieso and Diredawa have been repaired in a space of 1 month; the remaining bridges between Diredawa and Djibouti will be repaired shortly.

RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS BY SPECIAL TASK FORCES REPORTED

LD271127Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2329 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD

["Ethiopian Authorities' Efforts To Normalize Life in Ogaden by ADN correspondent Jenny Noelle"--ADN headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa--(ADN correspondent) The Ethiopian authorities, in particular the local military staffs, the state Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and the special task forces of other central government organs are making every effort in these initial weeks following the final liberation of the south of Ogaden to bring about a swift normalization of the life of the population.

This has been confirmed by towndwellers returning from the bush, by farmers and nomads. This is also the strongest impression I gained here in the past few days on a journalists' excursion.

Everywhere one can still see heavy destruction, particularly in and around Gode, a strategically important town in the valley of the Wabbe-Shibeli River, the largest lifeline in the Ogaden desert. When our plane, a small military machine, wanted to land at Gode airport there was still no suitable strip to be found. The runways had been torn up with road construction machinery by withdrawing troops, and the control tower and the fuel silos blown up. We landed in an open field.

I was particularly interested in the large settlement project near Gode for nomads who have suffered as a result of drought. Some 18 months ago about 30,000 cattle raisers near to starvation settled here as farmers. At that time, together with other photographic reports from the international press, I recorded their departure from temporary reception camps near Dagahabur in central Ogaden.

Up to the outbreak of war considerable state funds and international solidarity work had been used to construct pumping stations on the Wabbe-Shibeli and irrigation canals in order to feed the necessary water to the virgin farms.... The first harvest could not, however, be brought in. The new farmers, all of them belonging to the national minority of the Afar, were again scattered to the four winds by the events of the war. They are now returning but antitank mines have first to be removed and the system of irrigation repaired, before the new seed can be sown.

The RRC announced at the weekend that as in Gode, so too in Kebri Dehar about 130 kilometers north of the Wabbe-Shibeli on the only all-weather road link with southeast Ogaden, a special action group is to be established. Priority is here, as everywhere in the former frontal regions--in Kombulcha, Fedis, Khaled, Jaldessa, Jijiga--given to water, energy and food supplies as well as to the health system. Health Ministry working groups are busy day and night preventing the outbreak of epidemics.

FURTHER REPORT ON 25 MARCH FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT

LD261446Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Referring to recent developments in the Horn of Africa, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia today made the following statement:

The whole world is familiar with the expansionist objectives of Somalia, and there is no need for further elaboration. A futile attempt to take by force the southeastern part of Ethiopia is the latest proof, if any proof is needed, of Somalia's virulent irredentism, which must be opposed vigorously by all peace-loving states and peoples.

Now that Somalia's expansionist plans regarding southeastern Ethiopia have failed miserably, leaving Siad Barre with a deep domestic political crisis, the Government of the U.S., with the view to bailing out the Somali dictator, has embarked upon a scheme which was fraught with grave consequences.

According to information from reliable sources, the U.S. is to assist the Mogadiscio regime in creating the conditions necessary for the annexation in some fashion of the Republic of Djibouti by Somalia.

It has not been learnt that the several discussions which took place in Mogadiscio this week between Siad Barre and a high-level U.S. delegation, led by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Richard Moose, have centered on the further refinement of this dubious scheme. Washington hopes that the acquisition of Djibouti by Mogadiscio will create a face-saving device for its puppet, Siad Barre, who has dispatched thousands of Somalis on a wild goose chase in southeastern Ethiopia, where they encountered a humiliating defeat.

The prevailing situation in Djibouti itself is also a matter for serious concern. There are indications that the U.S. design to hand Djibouti to Somalia on a silver platter has its ardent supporters within a few groups in Djibouti, which are deliberately planted by Somalia and its allies. These elements, which are promoting the interests of Somalia and its imperialist allies, are now planning to eliminate or at least paralyze politically all the patriotic elements within the country so that control of the state will fall totally into the hands of some quislings, who will then help realize the Somali-American design. The task of physically eliminating the patriotic elements in Djibouti by first creating internal communal conflicts, which will provide them with a pretext, has been assigned to the remnants of the Somali Army which have been instructed to move to Djibouti with their arms after their defeat in the Ogaden.

Because of these puzzling and unhealthy trends of development in the region, it has become necessary to restate once again Ethiopia's long-standing position on this matter:

Ethiopia considers the continued independent existence of the Republic of Djibouti as it is presently continued [as heard] to be vital for the peace and stability of the Horn of Africa. Ethiopia, in accordance with the cardinal principles of the UN, OAU charters and nonalined movement and in collaboration with the freedom-loving people of Djibouti, Africa and the rest of the world, will do everything possible to see to it that the independence and territorial integrity of Djibouti is preserved.

That was a statement issued yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

UK'S ANTI-ETHIOPIA POLICY SCORED BY ADDIS ABABA

LD271652Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Yesterday's ETHIOPIAN HERALD, in its editorial entitled: Hypocrisy at its Height, comments on the British Government and the British press. The paper says the British Government and the British bourgeois press have scaled yet new heights of hypocrisy in their attitude of vile hatred towards Ethiopia and the spectacular progress of its momentous revolution. In view of London's unenviable record of active duplicity with the most violent form of racism in the world today, pretentious hue and cry in the name of human rights is a revolting behavior that evokes utter contempt.

Successive British governments, the British mass media, as well as various other institutions and organizations in that country, continued the paper, have been rendering both covert as well as overt help and assistance to the enemies of Ethiopia, its revolution and its people.

As if this hadn't been sufficient enough, a group of conservative members of the British Parliament had in fact gone to the extent of even calling for active military aid in support to Somalia at the height of that country's rabid war of invasion against Ethiopia. [sentence as received] The two members of Parliament, Winston Churchill and Julian Amery, visited Mogadiscio last February to come to the rescue of the reactionary regime, thereby helping fuel its war arsenal.

Equally obnoxious in their vilification campaign has been the British mass media, particularly as of late. They view the successes and progress of the Ethiopian revolution and the spectacular victories which Ethiopia is scoring over its numerous reactionary enemies with such a jaundiced eye that their open antagonism towards this country has now transformed itself into a hate-Ethiopia campaign of (?unmitigated) lies.

The paper goes on to say: It is utterly prostitucus [as heard] for the British Government of the day of those of the past to claim to be champions of the cause of human rights when its own record of accomplishments in this field is riddled with unreserved duplicity with an open support and assistance to the forces of domination and racism in one form or another. It would have, for instance, been much more proper for Whitehall to set its own house in order by solving the war and communal disorder in Ireland and meet the legitimate demands and aspirations of the various nationalities within the country, rather than indulging in a fanciful flight to far-off places with the vain hope of making the domestic problems go away.

Nor is the British domestic scene the only indication of London's lack of sincerity when it comes to the crucial issue of human rights. The British Government continues to flout [human rights] in the most shameless manner because of millions of people in Zimbabwe, people whose only crime is their being black.

In view of all this, concludes the paper, we are under no illusion that the Ethiopian revolution will be to the taste and liking of the reactionary ruling class of Britain: But this should in no way suggest that the acts of hostility being levelled against Ethiopia by the British Government and its media will go unnoticed. A continuation of such hostile behavior on the part of London against Ethiopia and its ongoing popular revolution may in fact render relations between the two countries totally meaningless.

OFFICIALS ATTEND NATIONALITIES SEMINAR IN HARAR

LD261618Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] A 3-day seminar to examine the various aspects of the question of nationalities opened at the Hararge regional administrative office in Harar last Thursday. The seminar is being attended by provincial administrators and representatives of mass organizations. It was officially opened by Commander Lemma Gutema, chief administrator of Hararge region.

Addressing the seminar, the chief administrator stressed the resounding victory scored by the Ethiopian broad masses over the invading troops of the reactionary Mogadiscio regime. Commander Lemma said: Now that victory has been achieved, the immediate challenge facing the broad masses is to rehabilitate and resettle displaced persons whose homes have been razed to the ground and their property pillaged and destroyed by the invaders. He called upon the oppressed masses to redouble their efforts to help displaced persons.

The chief administrator said that the masses should play an active role in this [illegible] much as they have done in the area of raising funds towards provisions for the heroic forces. He stressed the fact that the rights of nationalities in Ethiopia are safeguarded and respected in accordance with the program of the national democratic revolution. The chief administrator said the seminar would enable the broad masses to develop their (?clear consciousness) and to be vigilant against counterrevolutionary propaganda.

EIGHT DISSIDENTS, GOVERNMENT OFFICER DIE IN GUN BATTLE

LD271046Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Kegnazmatch Snewafera Fanta, a leading member of the Ethiopian Democratic Union [EDU] and seven of his accomplices were liquidated by members of farmers associations of Ankober subdistrict of Shoa administrative region in a tracking-down operation conducted from 23 to 24 March. Kegnazmatch Shewafera and his accomplices had been instigating the people of (Mafuta) to rebel against the government. In the gun battle that raged with the bandits, Ato Assefa Mekuria, administrator of the Yifat and Timuga District of Shoa region, and other three comrades were wounded and a lieutenant, a member of the team which conducted the operation was killed.

EPRP ASSASSINATION SQUAD COMMANDER ARRESTED

LD261548Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] One of the abhorrent and unforgettable crimes the anarcho-fascist EPRP [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party] has committed against the Ethiopian broad masses is the inhuman assassinations of their progressive and genuine revolutionary sons and daughters.

Berhanu Mulugeta, a 22-year-old student and a so-called commander of the assassination squad of EPRP, alone had killed 24 progressives and revolutionaries in the capital. The assassin, after having slain 24 progressives, Kebele office bearers and other revolutionaries, men and women, had even managed to cover his heinous acts by being an active participant in a fund-raising festival organized recently. He was, however, arrested on 19th February and put under control. Two of the victims of the hired assassin were women.

KENYA

WAIYAKI RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD241230Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Kenya, Dr Miroshnichenko, today called on the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki. The two leaders talked on matters concerning international and bilateral affairs.

Dr Miroshnichenko told Dr Waiyaki that the Kremlin was satisfied with the existing relationship between Kenya and the Soviet Union. He said the two countries hold identical views on a number of issues and this included the issue of borders between states and decolonization of the rest of African territory.

SOMALIA

SALF CLAIMS 45 ENEMY SOLDIERS KILLED IN BALE

LD272018Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Somali-Abo Liberation Front [SALF] recently killed 45 soldiers of the unholy Russo-Cuban-Abyssinian alliance and wounded a large number of others in fighting at a place only 4 km from the capital of Bale region, Goba. The report is in yesterday's issue of DANAB, the mouthpiece of the Somali liberation fronts. DANAB added that the enemy forces suffered heavy material losses during the course of these clashes. The report went on to say that the front's forces launched an attack on the enemy's positions in the town of Rare, near Goba, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and material.

VICE PRESIDENT LECTURES ON HORN SITUATION

LD261556Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] vice president and assistant secretary general of the SRSP [Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party], Challe Brig Gen Ismail Ali Abokar, Thursday night attended the closing ceremony for a series of public debates on the Horn of Africa situation, national policy, and the struggle of the Somali liberation movements, held at Waberi District in Mogadiscio.

In a speech he delivered Challe Ismail talked at length about the country's current situation, the Somali liberation movements, and the revolutionary government's unrelenting support to them. He said that colonialists used a variety of oppressive measures and intrigues aimed at subduing the political and cultural identity and the awakening of other people which they went to dominate.

He said it was a time-proven fact that the most effective way to overcome colonialism is through an organized armed struggle, as had been the case with many of the African people. Challe Ismail pointed out that it has become a common practice of all Abyssinian colonial regimes to call for foreign help and employ mercenary troops whenever their forces are defeated by the liberation movements, and the current involvement of Russo-Cuban allied forces attests to this fact. No force, he said, however powerful it might seem, can keep a struggling people at bay indefinitely, and final victory will be at the side of the oppressed people. He (?described) the Abyssinian claim of victory as illusionary, and asked what their gallant fighters were doing when the forces of the liberation fronts have liberated almost all their territories.

He said Somalia, as it has always been its declared principles, would never depart from its policy of assisting liberation movements fighting for the freedom of their people. He stressed that Somalia would pursue its own interests, regardless of other states' intentions, and would befriend anyone who recognizes our national interests. Similar ceremonies were held in all districts of Benadir Region where other Central Committee members attended.

'HUGE LEAP' IN SOMALI COST OF LIVING REPORTED

LD272106Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Mogadiscio--Somalia's war in the Ogaden desert has brought a huge leap in the cost of living, which has reached 40 percent in some sectors. Official statistics released in Mogadiscio today show that the worst hit sectors are food and fuel.

Since last October food products have risen by 35 [illegible] doubling in price.

On fuels, including oil and electricity, the hike has been around 30 percent, and over the January 1977 and January 1978 period it reached 42 percent.

Economic experts attribute the rise directly to the Ogaden conflict, shortage of labor, transport requisitions and delayed agricultural projects.

UN NAMIBIA COUNCIL CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST S. AFRICA

LD251534Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Lusaka--The UN Council for Namibia has warned that unless effective political, economic and diplomatic pressure is brought to bear on South Africa negotiations for independence in Nambia will not succeed. Ending its 4-day plenary session deliberations, the council strongly condemned the Vorster regime for its brutal action and for stirring a civil war between the Namibian people in order to sow hostilities among them. It accused the South African regime of hiring thugs to harass, intimidate and humiliate members and officials of SWAPO and terrorize the Namibian people.

The council has appealed to the UN General Assembly to determine steps for genuine independence and implement the Maputo program of action on Namibia if the Security Council is reluctant to take concrete measures to end South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

The council reaffirmed its continued support for SWAPO until total victory was achieved. It called upon the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly, to be held from April 24 to May 3 this year, to urge the Security Council to take stern measures to end South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

JUSTICE MINISTER RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

LD271700Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The minister of justice and religious affairs, Challe Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein, yesterday received a message from the secretary general of the Amnesty International, Mr Martin Ennals. In his message, Mr Ennals said that Amnesty International has been following closely the deteriorating human rights situation in Abyssinia and that it is most conerned at the persistent pattern of gross human rights violations prevailing in that country. He said that the UN Commission on Human Rights is in session at the moment and is discussing the gross human rights violations in Abyssinia. Mr Ennals further declared in his message that Amnesty International has on several occasions condemned the destruction of rule of law in Abyssinia and the torture and mass killing of alleged political opponents, including children, women and girls. He further declared that his organization would work hard for the human rights of those people under the blood-thirsty regime.

Mr Ennals was replying to an earlier message by the minister of justice and religious affairs to Amnesty International. The minister informed the organization of the disastrous situation in Abyssinia and the gross human violations perpetrated there. He also spoke about the mass killings, the torture and oppression effected [as heard] by the Addis Ababa regime every day on the people of that country.

TANZANIA

AMBASSADOR YOUNG'S PRAISE OF FRONTLINE SUMMIT REPORTED

LD272026Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The American ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, today described the frontline leaders summit which ended in Dar es Salaam yesterday as very positive and productive. Mr Young was speaking to reporters in Dar es Salaam before he left Arusa en route to Nairobi. He said it was a very fruitful meeting and that he believed its impact will be constructive to both Britain and the U.S. Ambassador Young denied reports that his country and Britain have been equivocating their positions over the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia.

Nyerere, Young Discuss Communique

LD271634Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere has held talks with the U.S. ambassador, Mr Andrew Young, over the latest declaration on Zimbabwe by the frontline leaders. The talks, which lasted about 1 hour, came a few hours after the 2-day summit of the frontline presidents. Mwalimu is the chairman of the frontline leaders.

The discussions were based on the president's communique, which asks the United States and Britain to show their true colors over the so-called Rhodesian internal settlement agreement vis-a-vis the Anglo-American proposals.

Ambassador Andrew Young, who was accompanied by the U.S. ambassador to Tanzania, Mr James W. Spain, to the talks with Mwalimu at his (Mzasasani) home, leaves Dar es Salaam this afternoon for Arusha en route to Nairobi. He will spend the night in Arusha to travel by road to Nairobi tomorrow.

PAPER COMMENTS ON UK 'EQUIVOCATION' ON RHODESIA

LD271710Y Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1410 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Editorial review]

[Text] The government-owned DAILY NEWS in its editorial today comments on the Rhodesian problem. It begins its editorial by noting that equivocation has been the stock-in-trade of the British Government ever since the white minority racists in Rhodesia declared UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] in 1965. It says that while successive British governments have all along maintained that the white minority regime is illegal, not a single one of them has taken practical steps to bring it down. It took intensified armed struggle and efforts of the frontline states, the DAILY NEWS notes, to induce the British Government, backed by the Americans, to put forward proposals for a peaceful solution of the Rhodesian conflict.

But, it says, as the heads of state of the frontline countries have noted in their joint communique, the British Government is now equivocating even on its own proposals, and this equivocation, the paper says, is all the more surprising considering the backing the proposals have got from the African and international communities.

It asks: What is it that really prevents the British Government from moving forward on its proposals for a peaceful solution of the Rhodesian conflict? Is it because Britain no longer has the will or the muscle to bring down the rebellion in its (?remaining) colony? It says that unless the call by the frontline states is responded to in no equivocal terms, we shall be left with armed struggle as not only the best solution, but the only solution of the Rhodesian conflict.

The DAILY NEWS says that it is indeed a measure of the great respect for human lives by the presidents of the frontline states and the leaders of the PF [Patriotic Front] that they have not declared themselves outright for armed struggle alone as the only solution to the Rhodesian conflict. The paper goes on to say no one inside Rhodesia except Muzorewa, Sithole, Chirau and their followers, or outside Rhodesia, is going to be cheated by the maneuvers of Ian Smith trying to make us believe that he will do what he has all along opposed and for which he was elected by the white minority.

In conclusion it says that the only charitable thing to be said of the three Africans, especially Bishop Muzorewa, is that they have been cheated. What may not be forgivable was their actions in the cause of what may well turn out to be the only solution to the Rhodesian conflict.

UGANDA

OBOTE CLAIMS ANTI-AMIN REBELLION BUILDING IN UGANDA

LD230805Y Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 17 Mar 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report on 14 March Oslo press conference by former Ugandan President Milton Obote: "Rebellion Building Up in Uganda"]

[Text] "So far the rebellion has not reached the stage of direct action, and I do not know when it will. But there is no doubt that it will happen," Obote said. "Despite the total devastation in the country, the spirit of freedom is still not dead in Uganda. It lives, and the people are resolved to organize themselves to fight the tyranny."

On his own connection with the rebellion movement, which he would not name, Obote stated that he "knew about it" and that some of his old colleagues were still in Uganda and taking part in operations with his blessing. He pointed out that the revolt against Amin must for several reasons develop and progress within Uganda's own borders.

Obote himself has lived in exile in Tanzania since he was overthrown by Amin in January 1971, quite a short time after he had appointed Amin commander in chief of the armed forces. He has now visited Oslo as a guest of the Labor Party against the background of the relatively close contacts which were established between the Labor Party and Obote's ruling party in the 1960's. Obote yesterday had talks with party leader Reiulf Steen, Prime Minister Odvar Nordli and Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. He said that the purpose of his tour of the Scandanavian countries was not to acquire weapons to rebel against Amin but to spread information in civilized countries on what kind of nightmare Amin has brought upon the people of Uganda.

Foreign Support

According to Obote, Amin's regime depends on support from foreign officers and mercenaries who come mainly from Sudan and Zaire.

"The Ugandan Army numbers 15,000 men. Of these, about 5,000 support the regime. These constitute the murder squads, the real rulers, and most of them are foreigners," Obote said.

In connection with his reference to the rebellion movement, Obote, obviously thinking of the great powers, stated that "we do not want any internationalization of the situation in Uganda."

"We do not want foreign troops to turn Uganda into a battlefield. We do not want foreign troops there," he said.

Later during the press conference he emphasized that the request to foreign powers to refrain from getting involved in Uganda was directed as much to the Soviet Union as to any other country. It is the Soviet Union which today supplies the most weapons to Amin's regime.

Grateful for Nordic Initiative

Obote was also asked to comment on what happened in the UN last fall when the Nordic countries submitted a resolution which criticized the suppression of human rights in Uganda, but which was rejected by the African majority in the world organization. He said he is personally grateful for the Nordic initiative and hopes for new and similar support.

"I know that such initiatives can exert a beneficial influence in Uganda since the level of tyranny was somewhat reduced while the debate was taking place," he said.

When the African UN countries nevertheless went against the Nordic resolution it was--according to Obote--because the proposal was supported not only by the Nordic countries but also other Western states which had previously refused to support similar resolutions directed against the white regimes in southern Africa. With all respect for the Nordic countries, the African states for that reason considered it right to oppose the wording of that resolution, he said, citing information he had received from African sources.

On the question of whether he himself is counting on taking over the leadership of the country, following the possible overthrow of Amin, Obote gave an evasive reply.

"I am a democrat," he said. "As a democrat I cannot consider electing myself president in Uganda. It is the people who must elect an acceptable man."

CHAD

STATEMENT RELEASED ON CHADIAN RECONCILIATION TALKS

LD272028Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Benghazi, 27 March--A press statement was issued this evening concerning the negotiations on national reconciliation in Chad held in Sabha and Benghazi. The text of the statement is as follows:

In implementing the historic Sabha declaration for achieving national reconciliation in the Republic of Chad, a meeting had been held 21-27 March 1978 in the town of Sabha and later in Benghazi under the chairmanship of the Sudanese First Vice President brother 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, who also served as Sudan's representative. Niger was represented by Moumouni Djermakoye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Libya was represented by Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'abd as-Salam at-Turayki, and Chad was represented by Col Djime Ngakinar Mamari, vice chairman of the Supreme Military Council and the Chad National Liberation Front by Wadaye Goukouni, leader of the front. The meetings were dominated by the spirit of resolution and will to work for national reconciliation in the republic of Chad and also for safeguarding national unity of Chad.

The conference has decided the following:

1. A cease-fire along all Chadian soil as of the date of signing the joint statement.

2. To stop information campaigns and to direct information media to serve the national reconciliation.

3. It has been decided to hold the next meeting in Tripoli on 7 June 1978 to study the progress achieved in the field of national reconciliation and to prepare a specific program for achieving this.

The participants congratulated themselves for these positive results which emerged from this meeting. The conference extends its warm congratulations and gratitude to the leader of the Great First September Revolution for the important role he has played for the success of the conference and particularly for his wise advice which enabled us to arrive at these results. The conference also extended thanks to brother 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, Sudanese first vice president, for the spirit of reconciliation which he displayed during this meeting.

Dated: Benghazi, 27 March 1978.

ZAIRE

BELGIUM REPORTS 66 ARRESTED IN ZAIRE DISTURBANCES

LD251820Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 25 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The Zaire press agency, AZAP, has announced that the violence which took place during Friday night nearly degenerated into local rioting. Members of the families of the military men and civilians executed on 17 March confronted the families of conspirators who had fled abroad.

When order was restored, 66 persons had been arrested and subjected to questioning.

AZAP reports a statement by President Mobutu, according to which the sword of justice will come down very severely on the troublemakers. No family, whatever its sorrow, has the right to take the law into its own hands.

One of those arrested, whose name AZAP omits for reasons of security, has declared that it was inconceivable that his clan should be in mourning, while the real ringleaders had slipped to safety abroad and were sipping champagne.

REBEL DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S POLITICAL SITUATION

LD270821Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 26 Mar 78 LD

[Summary] During the recent trial in Zaire after the rebellion in Bandundu, five opposition leaders were sentenced in absentia. One of them, who fled to Belgium, was visited by Denes Polgar.

[Polgar] "Daniel Monguya Mbenge, former governor of Katanga, was on Hungarian Television once before. He is now appearing on the front pages of Western newspapers once again, since he was the principal accused in the show trial put on by the Zairian courts. He was accused of organizing the conspiracy against the life of President Mobutu. For security reasons we are unfortunately unable to show you the house where he lives [word indistinct] one of the suburbs of Liege. The former governor received me with other representatives of Hungarian Television in the company of his family: [Interview recorded in French with Hungarian translation superimposed]

[Question] "Mr Governor, the world press has published numerous stories about Zaire recently. Mobutu said on one occasion that gangs of robbers were on the plunder, but later that a conspiracy had been planned against him in which you were one of the chief organizers. Please be so good as to tell us the truth: what is happening in Zaire?

[Answer] "I should tell you that we are at the head of a movement that is organizing an uprising by the people of Congo, that is Zaire. The disturbances that are apparent at present in various parts of the country are not the work of so-called terrorists. The population is rebelling against the system in power, and spontaneously, too. Among the insurgents are the inhabitants of the area I come from myself. This is the province of Bandundu. President Mobutu is trying to make this province out to be the power magazine of the disturbances. He regards the partisans fighting for freedom as common criminals. This is why he sent a punitive military expedition to that area. Since the soldiers sent there had not even been paid, most of them joined up with the freedom fighters. So Mobutu dispatched a further detachment which cruelly butchered the population. More than two thousand people died.

"Mobutu alleges that those people came to Bandundu from Shaba. Now just imagine Shaba and Bandundu on the map in front of you. The distance between them is more than 1,500 kilometers. How would it be possible for the bands of rebels to get across to the zone policed by the government from a distance of 1,500 kilometers? Mobutu proclaims that there is a complete peace in the county, and that this territory is under his authority. With this maneuver he is trying to deepen and at the same time conceal the country's distress."

"When the disturbances began in Bandundu, members of our organization started to infiltrate the army and the ranks of officialdom. But several of them have been arrested since then. Some of those arrested of course are innocent or merely under suspicion. But there are undoubtedly those among them who are indeed members of our organization. We are conducting political activity. We are not criminals.

[Question] "I read in a newspaper that if there were to be free elections in Zaire, you would be a candidate for the presidency.

[Answer] "You know, the people who spread that story are our people. If what we are fighting for is successful--and I am sure it will be--I still don't think we shall be able to hold elections straight away. The people trusts the country to whomever represents organization. It (?would trust) me. I hope we would be able to hold elections at some stage, but in the present state of the country this would be a reckless undertaking. The country is in disorder at the moment. We must wait at least 5 to 10 years for elections and first of all, the country's whole structure must be reorganized. The confidence of the population must be recovered, for they no longer trust the state. I think one day--and this day will come in the not so very distant future--the organizations fighting for change will find the person who is provisionally worthy to lead the country.

[Question] "A number of rich Western countries are flying to Zaire's assistance with the notorious Mobutu Plan. What is your view on this?

[Answer] "I can say the following: Mobutu has been in power for 12 years. (?He has wrung) an incalculable amount of money out of the country, but has done nothing for it. How could he now wreak a miracle with foreign aid? Besides, he himself knows that foreign aid is never unselfish. There are major interests attached. Moreover, our country has become totally insolvent; more than $3 billion would be necessary simply to get back to the level of the 1960's. Or another example: Our country's wealth, copper, was sold abroad at a loss. Mobutu would not be able to get enough money to cover that loss. In addition, this is a political and not an economic crisis. Mobutu also brought the economic catastrophe on the country. The current crisis is of a political nature, and not every political crisis can be solved with money. There is no doubt that the system must be changed.

[Question] "Zaire is potentially very rich, but the people are still living in misery.

[Answer] "President Mobutu is the reason for the country living in misery. I think it is deliberately created misery, by which Mobutu wanted to stun the people and frighten them, so that a sense of fatality would develop in people and he would get them under his yoke. But the misery is too stifling, and so people are prepared to join any action to save their country. Of course, time is needed for this action. The movements are still underdeveloped. This is a sort of passive resistance, but in the course of history up till now has always brought a result."

NIGERIA

FRONTLINE OFFICIALS TO MEET CARTER IN LAGOS

LD2809402Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpt] Correspondents understand that government officials from Tanzania and Zambia will meet President Jimmy Carter of the United States during his visit to Nigeria later this week to explain to him the policy of the frontline states on Zimbabwe.

NIGERIA NOTES NEED FOR OAU TO AID FRONTLINE STATES

LD2809502Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] President Samora Machel of Mozambique and his Zambian counterpart, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, recently announced plans to establish a military and economic association involving their countries and the three other frontline states--Tanzania, Botswana and Angola. The security of these countries, which give shelter to the liberation movements, is discussed in our commentary by Animachi Maduagu, of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Lagos.

The decision of Zambia and Mozambique to establish a military association was caused by two things: the first is the recklessness and impunity with which the illegal regime in Zimbabwe has continued to violate the territorial integrity of the frontline states; the second is the conspicuous absence of a military alliance on a continental level in Africa.

The question now is will the frontline states be able to form a military association for mutual self-defence. This is not the first time we have heard pronouncements of this nature from leaders of the frontline states. Last year the five frontline states declared that an attack on any of them would be regarded as an attack on all of them. Since that declaration Smith has attacked four of the frontline states without any joint action from all of them. This is not difficult to understand: The rebel troops usually launched simultaneous attacks on two or three of them, thereby keeping each of the countries busy at home to defend itself. Given that situation it is unlikely that the present decision of Zambia and Mozambique will achieve much.

One would have thought that by now the OAU would have found an answer to Smith's naked aggression on the frontline states. No doubt the rebel regime would have thought twice if any of the frontline countries (?or) a group of them was capable of inflicting grave damages to its army.

The inability of the frontline states to organize retaliatory measures should be of great concern to the OAU. The formation and other resources, but the frontline countries have been spending much money on defense over the years and their (?relatively) huge defense budgets have continued to affect their economy adversely. Not only are some of the frontline countries poor but also the economic (?working) of some of them partly depends on the racist enclaves in southern Africa. This is why the earlier the liberation struggle is fought to its end, the better for the frontline states which are vulnerable battle-line countries today, not by design but by geographical and historical accident. If the sufferings of the people continue for too long it may be difficult to maintain political stability in the frontline states and Africa will be the worse for it.

Mozambique has decided on a 2-year compulsory military service for all its youth over 18 years irrespective of their sex. This is a step in the right direction. So is Zambia's move to seek military aid from the east. These measures notwithstanding, the OAU and individual African countries should come forward more forthrightly with military and financial assistance to the five frontline states. If Cuba, a comparatively developing country, can help Angola and Ethiopia with troops in their hour of need, then there is no reason why African countries should not help the frontline states with soldiers, not necessarily to fight on racist territory but to defend key installations in the frontline (?nations). The decision of Mozambique and Zambia to form a military association to meet the aggression of the rebel army is a challenge to the OAU. The organization should help the frontline states to bring this proposal to reality. Apart from serving as a deterrent to Ian Smith its [word indistinct] can be the beginning of the much desired African high command.

The summit meeting of the frontline states should not feel shy to call on the OAU to come to their defense when they (?are taking) up the cause of all African people. After all, the OAU summit of 1972 implored member-states to give military and other assistance to their sister countries that make such appeals.

TOGO

PRESIDENTS OF MAURITANIA, TOGO HOLD TALKS IN LOME

PA2418302Y Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 24 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Lome, Togo, March 24 (AFP)--Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah stopped over here today for his second talk within a week with Togolese head of state Gnassingbe Eyadema. Mr Ould Daddah, who later left for home, arrived from Kinshasa, Zaire. The Mauritanian leader also visited Libreville, Gabon, and passed through Lome at the beginning of his tour last Tuesday.

Officials gave no details of Mr Ould Daddah's talks, but observers believed they dealt with the problem of the Western Sahara, which Mauritania partitioned with Morocco in November, 1975.

Togo was one of the first African states to recognise the Arab Saharan Democratic Republic, proclaimed by the POLISARIO guerrilla movement, but nevertheless maintained good relations with Nouakchott.

ANGOLA

SECRET FUND RAISED TO BACK UNITA FORCES IN ANGOLA

LD261314Y London OBSERVER in English 26 Mar 78 p 5 LD

[Excerpts] By Colin Legum--A secret fund of almost 10 million pounds has been raised by a coalition of Arab, Iranian and French interests to combat Russians and Cuban influence in Angola.

Among those reported to be behind the move, besides Iran and France, are Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and one other undisclosed Arab country--possibly Kuwait. The exact source of the French funds is not known.

The bulk of the money will come from the governments of the other countries involved in this new attempt to 'destabilise' the Marxist-Leninist regime of the President Agostinho Neto's MPLA.

The 10 million pounds will go to Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement which has retained--partly with South African military and financial support--a considerable measure of control over a large part of southern Angola bordering on Namibia.

The Cubans have at least 9,000 combat troops in Angola, but the number could be as high as 13,000. The secret new international move to support MPLA reflects the fears of the anti-Soviet powers in and around the Red Sea area, after their failure to rally support for Somalia against Russian and Cuban military intervention in the Horn of Africa.

Another dimension of this new intervention in Angola is provided by the fact that Dr Savimbi's forces command much of the territory along the border with Namibia. His resistance to the Angolan regime has been of considerable help to the South African Army since UNITA is also engaged in fighting guerrillas of the people's organisation in Namibia (SWAPO), which has made it harder for them to get across the Angolan border into Namibia.

SWAPO has its main guerrilla camps in Angola, where its men are being trained by Cubans and armed by the Russians. The prolonged negotiations over an internationally acceptable settlement for Namibia have now entered a critical stage. Within the next few weeks it should become clear whether the Western initiative to get South Africa to reach an agreement with SWAPO has any hope of success. If this attempt fails, as now seems increasingly likely, South Africa will undoubtedly go ahead with its plan to implement an 'internal settlement' in Namibia, just as Mr Ian Smith has done in Rhodesia.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES CLASH WITH ZAIRIAN TROOPS

FL271706Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Mar 78 FL

[Text] Angola's Defense Ministry has announced that its armed forces have repulsed an attack by Zairian troops on the northern border. According to an official communique, Zairian troops, supported by aircraft and helicopters, crossed the border and captured the community of (Cayanda), located in the area of Cazombo.

After a blitz counterattack, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola recaptured the community, forcing the enemy to withdraw in disorder toward Zaire. The Angolan Defense Ministry's communique explained that the aggression is part of the plans aimed at impeding the Angolan people from actively participating in the victory celebration, which began last Saturday in that fraternal African country.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO REPORTS FRONTLINE SUMMIT CRITICISM OF U.S., UK

LD271712Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The frontline countries reaffirmed in Dar es Salaam yesterday at the conclusion of another summit of the heads of state of Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana and Zambia their support for the struggle of the Zimbabwean people led by the Patriotic Front, thus condemning the so-called internal agreement.

In a communique released at the end of the talks, the Patriotic Front and the frontline countries noted with very great concern that the UK and U.S. governments have adopted equivocal positions, thus abandoning their earlier compromise with the Patriotic Front, the frontline countries and UN Security Council. In view of this, the frontline countries and the Patriotic Front call on the British and U.S. governments to make known their attitude to the Anglo-American proposals.

In the same communique the participants of the Dar es Salaam summit affirm that Smith's maneuvers are aimed at defeating the Anglo-American proposals and the current talks. They also made it clear that since the beginning, the illegal Salisbury regime has been opposed to the Anglo-American proposals. It is in this context, the communique says, that the racist regime had embarked upon (?sinister) maneuvers with a view to neutralizing the proposals, having UN sanctions lifted, perpetuating its rule, turning the colonial war into a civil war and internationalizing the conflict.

The communique ended by saying that the frontline countries and the Patriotic Front have appealed to the OAU, all states and progressive and anticolonialist forces of the world to reaffirm their support for Zimbabwean national liberation and to isolate more and more the illegal minority regime through the reinforcement and extension of the sanctions decreed by the United Nations.

SOUTH AFRICA

NAMIBIAN TRIBAL LEADER ASSASSINATED IN WINDHOEK

OW271825Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1820 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Windhoek Namibia, March 27 (AFP)--The Namibian tribal leader underwent emergency surgery after the shooting, which took place in Windhoek's Katatura township near a shop owned by Mr Kapuuo.

A police official said the normally well-guarded Mr Kapuuo was shot in the upper part of his body by an unidentified man who had set up an ambush and then escaped.

The Herero tribe is the second largest group in Namibia. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Party was formed by breakaway white leader Dirk Mudge to oppose the SWAPO (Southwest African People's Organization) liberation front in a general election.

The shooting followed violence in Katatura township between Hererec tribesmen and Ovambos who support the SWAPO liberation front.

On February 7, an Ovambo tribal leader, Toivo Shiyagaya, was shot dead as he addressed a crowd.

Army Enters Katatura

OW271814Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1839 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Windhoek, Namibia, March 27 (AFP)--South African Army units and police rushed into Katatura township here today after the assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, leader of the Herero tribe and president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Party by an unidentified gunman.

Thousands of people poured into the dusty streets after learning that Chief Kapuuo, 52, had died in a hospital after being shot in a Katatura township street near a shop he owned. The assailant fled after the shooting.

News of the assassination spread rapidly and army units based near Windhoek and police forces were sent to patrol the township and prevent rioting.

"The situation has turned very nasty," one source said, adding that bloody clashes were feared.

R. Botha Laments Assassination

LD272134Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Mar 78 LD

[Excerpts] South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says the South African Cabinet will give close attention at its meeting on Wednesday to the murder of the Herero leader. Mr Botha described Mr Kapuuo in a statement as a true leader of Africa who have given his life for his people. The foreign minister said that as soon as Mr Kapuuo had realized that South Africa genuinely wanted the people of South-West Africa to decide their own future, he had devoted himself whole-heartedly to the peaceful attainment of independence. Mr Botha also said he was convinced that the true leaders of the territory would not capitulate to violence, and that South-West Africa would become independent on the basis of free choice. The chief minister of Ovambo, Pastor Ndjoba, has described the murder as cruel and senseless, and Mr Kapuuo as South-West Africa's greatest hero in the pursuit of freedom. A special meeting of the Ovambo Cabinet is to be held tomorrow to discuss the assassination.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, $125 paper/$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes $575 paper/$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume $160 paper/$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes for $610 paper/$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is $50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

N T I S

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151